12/6/83
C2175-1A

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education.

ISSN 0009-5982

December 7, 1983 • $1.75
Volume XXVII, Number 15

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Walter J. Leonard has resigned as president of financially troubled Fisk University, effective in 1984. Story on Page 3.

U.S. involvement in Central America has made revolution in that part of the world inevitable, according to a new book by Walter LaFeber. Story on Page 7.

Scientists hailed the success of many of the more than 70 experiments conducted aboard Spacelab 1, but some researchers reported the loss of valuable data because of communication difficulties. Story on Page 8.

As Evelyn E. Handler settles into her new job as president of Brandeis University, the big problem facing her is money—finding more of it. Story on Page 13.

Revisions in the Roman Catholic Church's canon law, which took effect last week, include new requirements for teachers of theology at Catholic colleges and universities. Story on Page 15.

A study showing that the U.S. is lagging behind in "high technology" Olympic sports has prompted efforts to stimulate research on sophisticated equipment and training facilities. Story on Page 27.

Black leaders in South Africa have criticized a project financed by the U.S. government to improve the performance of black South African high-school students on their final examinations. Story on Page 31.

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Acrostic	26
Athletics	27-30
Books and Journals	10-12
Bulletin Board	41-79
Calendar of Events	38-40
Deadlines	40
Deaths	37
Fact-File	18
Gazette	37
Grants	38
Ideas	22
International News	31-33
Letters	34-36
Marginalia	2
News in Brief	2-3
Opinion	34
Personal & Professional	23-26
Point of View	80
Scholarship	7-12
Washington News	19-21

Graduate Schools Report Increases in Enrollment

'Consistent growth' noted for first time in 3 years

By KAREN J. WINKLER

ST. LOUIS

Graduate-school enrollment rose this fall. It was the first increase in three years.

Increases were recorded at most types of institutions offering graduate degrees, according to a report released at the annual meeting of the Council of Graduate Schools here last week.

"This year, the results are clearly more positive than in the recent past," said Bernard V. Khoury, director of the executive program at the Graduate Record Examinations Board.

Mr. Khoury, who conducted the survey, said that in the past several years, the results of the survey had been "mixed," with slight increases at some types of institutions and decreases at others.

"The best you could say in the past was the enrollments were holding steady," he said. "This year there is consistent growth."

The survey has been conducted annually for 13 years by the Educational Testing Service.

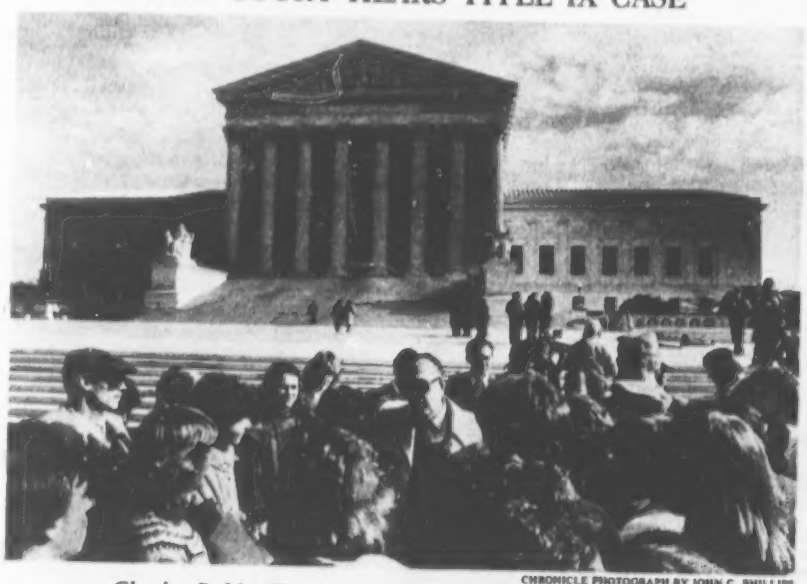
This year's survey, based on questionnaires returned by 243 of the 370 institutions that are members of the council, showed that:

► Total graduate enrollment increased by 1.4 per cent. Last year, total enrollment declined by 1.1 per cent.

► First-time enrollment increased by

Continued on Page 18, Column 1

HIGH COURT HEARS TITLE IX CASE



CHRONICLE PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN C. PHILLIPS

Charles S. MacKenzie, center, president of Grove City College, talks with students following Supreme Court arguments in his college's challenge to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Story on Page 19.

Many Colleges Limit Students' Use of Central Computers for Writing

By JUDITH AXLER TURNER

Many colleges and universities have had to limit their students' use of central computers for "word processing"—writing and editing—to reserve the machines for applications considered more "serious."

More and more students are discovering that the computer is the single greatest boon to writing, rewriting, and editing since the blue pencil. It enables a writer to insert, move, or delete words, sentences, and paragraphs with just a few keystrokes.

Over all, according to computer manufacturers, more computers are used for word processing than for any other purpose.

On many campuses, however, administrators fear that having too many students writing term papers on the institution's computers will overtax limited resources. Although a handful of institutions have received a great deal of attention for giving every student a microcomputer, most universities still have only large, central computers.

The limitations that colleges have adopted reflect computer-age tensions between those in mathematical and scientific disciplines—the traditional computer-users—and those in the humanities.

"What they are really arguing about is whose time is more valuable," says Howard J. Strauss, associate director and manager of user services at the Princeton University computer center.

At many colleges and universities, the

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Universities Trying to Beat Long Odds in Developing High-Technology Centers

By JACK MAGARRELL

A majority of the nation's university-related high-technology parks are failures, according to a report from the Southern Regional Education Board. But multi-million-dollar efforts to beat the odds continue.

► The University of Maryland's plan for development of a center for science and technology on a $7-million piece of land between Washington and Annapolis was officially announced last week by Maryland Gov. Harry R. Hughes.

► Arizona State University this fall overcame doubts expressed by some members of the state board of regents and obtained approval for its plan to turn a former research farm into a 320-acre high-technology center.

► Regents of the University of Wisconsin last month approved plans for the development of research laboratories, office and commercial space, and housing on a 283-acre site in Madison that was formerly a university research farm. A 52-acre research park scheduled to open in 1984 and a conference center and hotel is to open in 1985.

► The Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

CHARLES MOORE, BLACK STAR

San Francisco's Appeal for Scholars

Cultural diversity and what one professor in the area calls "an amalgam of Mediterranean villages and Paris" make the city by the bay especially appealing to visitors from higher education—even if the famous cable cars aren't running right now and city streets are all torn up.

For details, see Page 24 in the "Personal & Professional" section.

FACT-FILE

Enrollment, Stipends, and Degrees at 243 Graduate Schools

	Public institutions		Private institutions		All institutions	
	Fall 1983	1-year change	Fall 1983	1-year change	Fall 1983	1-year change
Total graduate-school enrollment						
Master's-degree-only institutions	65,372	−2.9%	14,084	0.0%	79,456	−2.4%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	365,146	+1.9%	121,671	+2.8%	486,817	+2.1%
All institutions	430,518	+1.1%	135,755	+2.5%	566,273	+1.4%
First-time graduate students						
Master's-degree-only institutions	14,581	−1.4%	3,371	−6.4%	17,952	−2.4%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	86,623	+2.6%	31,551	+4.5%	118,174	+3.1%
All institutions	101,204	+2.0%	34,922	+3.3%	136,126	+2.4%
Applications received						
Master's-degree-only institutions	26,515	−1.7%	6,196	+2.3%	32,711	−0.9%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	295,662	+4.8%	126,291	+2.8%	421,953	+4.2%
All institutions	322,177	+4.2%	132,487	+2.8%	454,664	+3.8%
Graduate assistants						
Master's-degree-only institutions	4,131	+5.7%	471	+4.0%	4,602	+5.6%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	88,869	+6.0%	20,128	+4.7%	108,997	+5.8%
All institutions	93,000	+6.0%	20,599	+4.7%	113,599	+5.8%
Graduate fellows						
All institutions	10,369	−1.5%	11,011	+7.4%	21,380	+2.9%
Average stipends for teaching assistants						
Chemistry departments						
Master's-degree-only institutions	$ 3,591	+0.9%	$ 3,260	+2.6%	$ 3,536	+1.1%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	5,514	+4.9%	5,550	+8.3%	5,525	+6.0%
All institutions	5,083	+4.3%	5,290	+7.9%	5,142	+5.3%
Economics departments						
Master's-degree-only institutions	$ 3,313	+1.8%	$ 3,370	+0.0%	$ 3,317	+1.7%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	4,630	+4.5%	4,688	+9.3%	4,646	+5.8%
All institutions	4,324	+4.0%	4,615	+8.9%	4,393	+5.2%
Electrical-engineering departments						
Master's-degree-only institutions	$ 3,841	+2.3%	$ 3,313	+1.6%	$ 3,730	+2.1%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	5,293	+5.6%	4,983	+7.9%	5,206	+6.2%
All institutions	5,065	+5.2%	4,790	+7.3%	4,990	+5.7%
English departments						
Master's-degree-only institutions	$ 3,484	+2.7%	$ 3,080	+2.5%	$ 3,406	+2.6%
Ph.D.-granting institutions	4,721	+5.4%	4,317	+8.5%	4,602	+6.2%
All institutions	4,400	+4.8%	4,118	+7.7%	4,324	+5.6%
Degrees awarded in 1982-83						
Master's	93,821	−3.6%	32,466	−3.2%	126,287	−3.5%
Ph.D.	14,430	+1.3%	6,281	−0.9%	20,711	+0.6%

Note: Data are based on reports of 243 institutions, or 66 per cent of the 370 institutions that are members of the Council of Graduate Schools. Data for stipends are for first-time teaching assistants working 20 hours per week for 9 or 10 months. Because of varying practices among institutions, the data for average stipends may be less reliable than the percentage change in average stipends.

SOURCE: COUNCIL OF GRADUATE SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES AND GRADUATE RECORD EXAMINATIONS BOARD

Enrollment Up at Graduate Schools *Continued from Page 1*

2.4 per cent, compared with a 4.5-per-cent decrease a year ago.

► Applications to graduate school increased by 3.8 per cent, while a year earlier they had remained unchanged.

► Graduate assistantships awarded increased by 5.8 per cent, compared with a 1.3-per-cent increase a year earlier.

► Graduate fellowships awarded increased by 2.9 per cent, compared with a 0.4-per-cent decline in 1982.

► Doctoral degrees awarded in 1982-83 increased by 0.6 per cent. They declined by 0.3 per cent in 1981-82.

"The data are consistent with some earlier projections of growth we saw," said Mr. Khoury.

For example, he said, the number of students taking the Graduate Record Examination last year—who are this year's entering students—increased for the first time in several years.

"It's too early to tell whether this means a real renewal of graduate enrollments," he said. "We'll have to wait and see if the increases continue for several years, but the news this year is definitely positive."

The only major decreases in graduate enrollment occurred at institutions where the master's is the highest degree offered. Total enrollment at those schools declined by 2.4 per cent, with the number of students remaining stable at private institutions but declining at public institutions.

The number of master's degrees awarded by institutions where the master's is the highest degree declined by 3.5 per cent in 1982-83, while first-time enrollment fell by 2.4 per cent this year, and the number of applicants declined by 0.9 per cent.

By contrast, total enrollment, first-time enrollment, and applications increased at all types of institutions offering the Ph.D. Among those institutions, public universities reported more growth than private universities in the number of applicants and the number of Ph.D.'s awarded. At private universities, the number of Ph.D.'s granted declined slightly, by 0.9 per cent. But private universities showed more growth in total and first-time enrollment than did public universities.

The number of graduate teaching and research assistantships increased at all types of institutions, with the biggest increases at public universities. On the other hand, public institutions reported a slight decrease in the number of fellowships.

One reason for the overall increase in graduate enrollment appears to be unemployment, according to Mr. Khoury. "In this country, it seems that when unemployment is extensive, more students go to graduate school," he said. "I think some of those enrolled tried to find other jobs and couldn't, so they went back to school."

The survey also found that the amount of the stipends offered graduate assistants increased at all four types of departments that were questioned:

► In chemistry, they rose 5.3 per cent to an average of $5,142.

► In economics, they rose 5.2 per cent to an average of $4,393.

► In electrical engineering, they rose 5.7 per cent to an average of $4,990.

► In English, they rose 5.6 per cent to an average of $4,324.

Last month, the Association Council for Policy Analysis and Research reported that total graduate and undergraduate enrollment at the nation's colleges and universities had risen by 1.1 per cent this fall.

The association council said that the change could be attributed primarily to an increase in the number of part-time students in public and private two-year colleges. However, it also reported that graduate enrollment was up 1.9 per cent.

The council's report was based on responses from more than 2,200 colleges and universities.

COMPUTER ACCESS FRUSTRATION

Poor Ronnie Rumple—another victim of terminal access frustration. The number of Ronnies on campuses around the country keeps increasing as it becomes increasingly difficult for students to get adequate access to computers and software.

As enrollment in computer-related courses increases and as more and more students come to rely on computers to accomplish so many scholastic tasks, your college or university is feeling the crunch of this overwhelming demand.

EASYKEYS is your solution to this growing problem. We can set up a complete computer workroom facility in your student union, library or other appropriate space. We will offer 10 to 20 IBM Personal Computers for rent by the hour, at a minimal rate, day and night. We will also offer a complete library of up-to-date software plus modems and printers. We have a trained staff available to assist users and can even offer mini courses in personal computer usage. Our Easykeys Center can be available for courses in word processing, programming or rental to conferences.

With EASYKEYS, you can turn unused space into income while meeting the incredible student demand for affordable, convenient access to computer terminals, word processing and software.

EASYKEYS

Complete and mail in the form below for your solution to computer access frustration.

Name of College/University _____

Contact _____

Title _____

Phone _____

Address _____

_____

City _____

State _____ Zip Code _____

Mail to: EasyKeys, Inc., 150 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, IL 60606
(312)372-8525